

ASSESSING ERGONOMICS WORKPLACE DESIGN IN
ENHANCING EMPLOYEE'S PRODUCTIVITY

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ASSESSING ERGONOMICS WORKPLACE DESIGN IN ENHANCING
EMPLOYEE'S PRODUCTIVITY

By

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fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of
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I certify that the substance of this thesis has not already been submitted for any degree and is not currently being submitted for and other degree of qualification.

I certify that any help received in preparing this thesis and all sources used have been acknowledged in this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to determine the relationship between ergonomics workplace design which is furniture, noise, lighting, temperature and spatial arrangement against employee's productivity. The data is collected from 41 staff of two universities' library which is Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) and Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). The data is analyzed using Correlation. Result shows that there is a significant relationship between furniture and employee's productivity whereas for the other four independent variables which are noise, lighting, temperature and spatial arrangement, there is no significant relationship between them and employee's productivity. It shows that for library staff, only furniture influences their productivity in the workplace while the other ergonomics factors do not influence their productivity.

ABSTRAK

Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti hubungan di antara rekabentuk ruangkerja ergonomik iaitu perabut, kebisingan, pencahayaan, suhu dan susunan ruang terhadap produktiviti pekerja. Data di kumpul daripada 41 orang pekerja perpustakaan dari dua universiti iaitu Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) dan Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). Data di analisis menggunakan Ujian Korelasi. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara perabut dan produktiviti pekerja manakala bagi pemboleh ubah bebas lain iaitu kebisingan, pencahayaan, suhu dan susunan ruang tidak mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan terhadap produktiviti pekerja. Ini menunjukkan bahawa bagi pekerja perpustakaan, hanya perabut sahaja yang mempengaruhi produktiviti mereka di tempat kerja manakala faktor-faktor ergonomik lain tidak mempengaruhi produktiviti mereka.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a brief introduction regarding the study. This chapter also discuss the research problem, research question, research objective, scope of the study, significant of the study and a brief operation definition of the keywords.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Ergonomic is a discipline that involves arranging the work environment to fit the person in it (McLean-Conner, 2008) as in McLeod (1995), said that ergonomics also the field of study that seeks to design tools and tasks to be compatible with human capabilities and limitations. She added that ergonomics is all about understanding human being and human behaviour which are the anatomy, physiology and psychology and designing the tasks to fit these human requirements. McKeown (2008) said that ergonomics has moved away from being viewed simply as an academic subject into being recognized as a useful tool in generating safe, comfortable and productive working environments. Historically, ergonomics has tended to focus on the design of specific jobs, work groups and elated human-machine interfaces (Hendrick, 2007) but now it is the interface between people, tools, tasks and the workplace environment (Attaran and Wargo, 1999).

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